

## Poor Old Buck.

Never was a poor President in such a predicament as that in which Mr. Buchanan just now finds himself. His scheme for thrusting the Kansas troubles out of the way has gone all wrong. Douglas beats him in the Senate and forces him to the wall. His Kansas policy must be crowded through Congress, unless possibly at the expense of the annihilation of the party that raised him to power. His secret agents have failed to cause the Lecompton Constitution to be prepared for presentation without slavery, and instead of having effected the pacification of Kansas, he finds civil war breaking out in the territory; while to put the climax upon the troubles in that quarter, his new governor, Denver, endorses the conduct of Stanton, which caused the decapitation of that official and made way for himself. And you too, O Deaver! In fact, the President is about to be crushed between the upper and nether millstone in this Kansas business.—Turn to Utah, and we find our army sent to that territory in a deplorable condition, and evidently at the mercy of Brigham Young. The government beef cattle and animals of all kinds, have been stolen in thousands by the Mormons, and have perished by the way marking the track of the army with heaps of carrion. The whole enormous expense of the expedition is thus worse than thrown away. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the government has in this matter blundered most stupidly and disastrously. And the case of Gen. Walker looms up and becomes of first class importance. That individual's filibuster expedition is ousted out by Commodore Paulding. The "blue eyed man," the latest edition of the "child of destiny," is an U. S. prisoner, and the whole south is suddenly inflamed with rage toward the administration, and Mr. Buchanan must instantly account for his unprecedented impertinence in meddling with manifest destiny.—Now, if the federal treasury was crammed with many millions of gold seeking dispositions, these things might be patiently sustained. But the first move of this "hard money" administration, in the first Congress assembled under its auspices, is to procure authority for the issue of twenty millions of "rags." This is the latest style of "mint drop" democracy. And more than all, the appointments by the President do not amount to "fixed facts." He removed McKean, of New York, but cannot contrive to have his successor's nomination confirmed, and so the obnoxious McKean still holds office. He has appointed Nathan Clifford justice of the supreme court of the United States, but the Senate after an exciting debate dropped indefinitely the consideration of that gentleman's case. Poor old Buck!—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

## How It Looks.

The Washington correspondent of the Press has the following in regard to political sentiment at the capital:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1857.

Congress adjourned yesterday for the Christmas holidays. It was a timely adjournment. Great events will occur before their next meeting, which may solve questions as full of embarrassment as any that have engaged the minds of our representatives for many years past. By the fourth of January, the doubters and waiters will be deprived of all further excuse for dodging the great issue which has already been made on a question, in relation to which it would have involved a gross reproach and libel, six months ago, to have suspected any democrat to be undecided. And yet, what can happen, what turn can take place in the affairs of Kansas, that will not justify the course so manfully pursued by Governor Walker, by Senator Douglas, Stewart, Broderick? One of three results must have happened on the 21st, any of which would render the position of these gallant democrats impregnable. Probably no election was held on account of the violent opposition of the people in Kansas; this would prove the wisdom and prudence of Governor Walker, and Senator Douglas, in opposing the submission of an instrument so repugnant to the greater mass of the people. But if by the employment of the United States troops an election is held against the will of the people, the returns will be miserably meagre, and either for or against slavery. If the former, there is no northern man who has stood by this Lecompton swindle, as a fair expression of the will of the people, who will not be covered with shame and confusion.

A poor Irishman offered a sauce-pan for sale. His children gathered around him, and inquired why he parted with it. "Ah! my honeys," he answered, "I would not be after parting with it, but for want of a little money to buy something to put in it."

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all our hostilities.

## County Papers.

County papers are of much more use than most people generally imagine.

They very naturally aid in directing public attention to matters in which every citizen in the country is more or less interested.

They contribute in various ways, to the formation of public opinion, on subjects of public interest.

They furnish very convenient mediums for the discussion of questions of local interest.

They aid in giving character and importance to the county in which they are published.

They stimulate a taste for reading, and disseminate, in the course of one year, a vast amount of information, much of which would not reach the readers through any other channel.

They are of essential good in a family in fostering a taste for reading among children.

County papers enjoy an advantage over papers published at a distance, because many of their items are of a local interest which naturally attracts a child's attention. The advertising columns, also are particularly attractive to many persons.

They are of essential service in publishing various articles of local intelligence in which the citizens are more or less interested, but of which many would remain uninformed, were it not for those papers.

In short county papers add in a great variety of ways to the character, intelligence and prosperity of the county in which they are published; and therefore have a strong claim to the support of all whom they directly or indirectly benefit.

A Boston paper speaking on the subject of newspapers, gives some sensible advice to persons living in the country. It says:

"People hardly know how much they lose by not subscribing to their county paper. There are always certain matters of local interest, in which it behooves every good citizen to keep fully 'posted up.' Instead of sending away fifty or a hundred miles for a miscellaneous paper suited only for a general reader, every man should take the paper published in his own county, and pay for it in advance; then if he has money to spare for more amusements, or the gratification of his own taste, let him subscribe for a good city paper, containing able reports of popular and scientific lectures, legislative and congressional intelligence, with a general summary of foreign and domestic news to the latest moment of going to press.

"Now if this is not good advice, we hardly know what is. Never subscribe without paying in advance.—The man that does his duty in this respect, reads his weekly paper with increased satisfaction. Every one knows that his greatest comfort is derived from the consciousness of having done or tried to do right, and certainly it is no more than right to pay the printer who is constantly incurring outlays for paper and composition, who almost invariably pays for all the matter 'set up' for his paper, even before it passes into the hands of the subscribers.

"Again we say, 'take your county paper, and pay for it in advance.' If you intend leaving the country, still hold on to it, for a while it becomes more interesting. We would say to those who do not take any of their county papers, and can afford it, do not 'sponge' on your neighbors for the news, if a paper is not worth subscribing for, it's not worth borrowing. That's so."

THE UTAH DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

—A Washington letter gives this sketch of Mr. Bernhisel:

"This delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentlemen in the House. In deportment, tone and voice, person and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance to Robert J. Walker. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the plains, on his first arrival, but has since recruited. Although he has been in the House for six years, I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that was to protest against any discussion of the social and domestic institutions of Utah. His forte is taciturnity. In private conversation he is fluent and agreeable. He is an industrious man of business, and attends faithfully to the interests of his constituents. He is rather short of stature. His head is nearly bald, but iron-gray locks projecting diagonally from the skull near the ears, upward and forward, resembling the horns with which the old masters used to embellish their portraits of Satan, who was and is noted as a long-headed politician."

A New York concern lately sent a consignment of 3000 pairs of shoes to an auction and commission merchant of Davenport Iowa, whereupon one of their enterprising newspapers announced to the world that during the year six thousand shoes had been added to the population of Davenport.

UNAFFECTED BY PANIC.—"How is coal this morning?" said a purchaser to an Irishman who was at work in a coal yard. "Black as ivor," said the Irishman.

## Gov. Geary Sustaining the Administration.

One of the queerest bits of news that has fallen under our observation for many a day, is the following from the New York Herald's Washington correspondent. It looks very much as if there were a "nigger in the wood pile."

"Among the distinguished visitors of our wide spread metropolis is Governor Geary, of Kansas, who, (without having called on the President, for fear his motives might be impugned or misunderstood,) endorses Mr. Buchanan's policy, and unhesitatingly condemns that pursued by Gov. Walker and Judge Douglas. There can be no greater free state man anywhere than Gov. Geary; but he has no idea of carrying squatter sovereignty to the red republican point of Gov. Walker, to Judge Douglas' popular tickle. He thinks Kansas will and ought to be a free state, and that the quickest and safest way of making her one, is by submitting the Lecompton constitution to congress. Once admitted as a state, the majority in Kansas will have everything their own way, without troubling Congress, or exciting angry feelings among the people. You may perhaps, hear from Gov. Geary, and have his views in full."

PLAIN TALK.—The Richmond South thus expresses its opinion of the sincerity and honesty of those northern men, who pride themselves upon being the special friends of the south:

"So Mr. Douglas has showed his cloven foot to the south at last. I never believed he was wholefooted. All that he has ever done has been to cajole the south to choose between evils, to take the best he can get, to sugar over nauseous pills and bribe the southern members to coax the south to swallow them. I never had confidence in him. I have no confidence in any man north of Mason and Dixon's. They cannot be our friends and be honest. The interests of the two sections are antagonistic. The northern man who goes for our interest necessarily goes against the interest of the north, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high is his price."

A BEAUTIFUL PARAGRAPH.—The following lines are taken from Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmonia:—"I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others—be it genius, power, wit, fancy—but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; breathes new hopes, vanishes and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all light; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to Paradise; and far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, and security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and skeptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair."

A newly married couple took up their residence in Poplar street.—At breakfast next morning, the gentleman said to the lady:

"My dear, this is Poplar street, and by putting you [u] in it, it becomes popular."

"And by putting us [ous] in it," promptly replied his better-half, "it will very naturally become populous."

"Would you like me to give you a shilling?" asked a little boy of a gentleman he met in the street. "To be sure I would," was the reply. "Very well, then," said the boy, "do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Mrs. Browning says: "I have observed that disappointment here arises chiefly, not from liking, our friends too well, or thinking of them too highly, but rather from an over-estimate of their liking for and opinion of us."

Old gentleman (affectionately)—My son, why do you chew that filthy tobacco. Precocious youth (stiffly)—To get the juice out of it, old codger.

CHAPPED HANDS.—The application of raw linseed oil at night and morning is said to be an effectual cure and preventive of this troublesome complaint.

The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the greatest medicine a true friend.

Hezekiah says if his landlady knew beans, she would not buy the article called 'burnt and ground coffee.'

Patrick's testimony in the riot case.—"Benjabern, the first man I saw coming at me was two brickbats."

To be a great man requires only courage enough to support adversity.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PRAIRIE CITY, KANZAS TERRITORY.

The settlement of Kansas will be read in the future with great interest. The terror of her political history for the first two years will not astonish the future much more than her material prosperity and rapid settlement that so immediately succeeded the restoration of peace. The period of her fraternal civil war, for two years, was marked with greater brutality and danger than any other period since the formation of the Federal Government: extermination of the Free State settlers by death, or removal from the country was fully determined upon by the men abetting and leading this unnatural warfare against their brothers, who had attempted to carve a home from this wild but beautiful country. Their oppressions have enlisted the sympathy, the talent, and the purse of the free North in behalf of their suffering brothers in the midst of these occidental regions. The tongues of old defenders of the cause of Freedom, united with many new ones—have been heard in our national councils, in warning and denunciation against the wrongs committed upon the rights of their countrymen.

The immigration into the Territory this spring with the large amount of capital, and the consequent rise of property, the founding and building up of new towns is as natural as the former period was unnatural.

All the lands of Eastern Kansas, for 100 miles back, is soon to be occupied, not excepting many of the Indian Reservations.

The mania for town property, like a prairie fire, is now sweeping over the land. Many of these towns are only to have an existence on paper, with perhaps a location. None, however, are to be covered by swamps, or lakes, as in many of the new States of the West; for swamps and lakes do not exist in Kansas.

Many of these towns are to possess real life, and investments made in them are destined to yield a most bountiful return. These towns are located in different parts of the territory, and the eye of the sagacious speculator will soon discover them. With the map of Kansas in his hand, he will readily decide in his mind the lines that are to be the great commercial arteries of the country, through which are to ebb and flow the business of the country, and carry to the still farther west, the civilization and settlement that is now flowing in here.

### PRAIRIE CITY

Is situated on the new Santa Fe road, forty-five miles west of Kansas City, and fifteen miles south of Lawrence. The commerce of New Mexico will soon be carried through this town, in wagons, each drawn by six or six pair of oxen or mules, carrying from four to six thousand pounds, and in trains of from ten to fifty wagons; making the distance of nine hundred miles in drives of from ten to twenty miles each day. Passing through the town are roads running from Lawrence to Oswatimie, Peoria, Paola, Ohio City, Stanton, and all points in the Neosho and Potawatowmie country, which have immense travel.

The location of Prairie City is not equalled—certainly not surpassed—by any point on this road, at all suitable for a town. It lies on a beautiful piece of land gently sloping to the South, with a prominent bluff on the northern extremity, from which can be seen for a distance of thirty miles, the most enchanting scenery of the "Italy of America;" in speaking of which, the Rev. John Pierpont said, "God might make a lovelier country, but it is very certain that he never has." The Lawrence Herald of Freedom, of Aug. 29th, 1857, says:

"PRAIRIE CITY.—We passed through this thriving town last week, and pronounce it one of the most beautiful town sites in Kansas. In a country like this, where every man thinks his claim handsome enough for a town, and every town sees beauties in its own location, which no extravagance can overstate, it is no little credit to the originator, to say and to feel, that the natural beauties of scenery which surround them are equal to the first in Kansas. The people, too, have the true pioneer spirit; stone buildings, frame buildings, log buildings, shanties and cloth houses, all indicate thrift and courage. On the summit of the hill, which overlooks the country far and wide, is now being erected a substantial stone building for a seminary of learning."

Bordering on the northern and southern extremities of the town are branches of the Ottawa creek, thus supplying it with an abundance of wholesome water.

Both of these streams are lined with timber, from a quarter to a mile in breadth. The black walnut and the burr oak are the prevailing varieties, interspersed with hickberry, hickory, etc.; there is no pine or hemlock in Eastern Kansas. This timber is all taken by actual settlers, who reside on the ground. Claims with timber can be bought at this time, from five to fifteen hundred dollars.

### PRAIRIE.

As far prairie as there is in this country, lies round about in this region. And many claims can yet be had within three, or four miles of the town.

### TIMBER.

There is a sufficient quantity of timber to supply the reasonable wants of the farmers, and for town purposes. And timber grows very fast in this country; the Locust can be grown from the seed in three or four years, sufficiently large for fence posts.

### FENCING.

A claim can hardly be found without sufficient stone on the same to fence it, and build all that is desired.—Wire fence can be made at a cost of about forty cents a rod. This kind of fence would be, we think, the most available to start with; the Osage Orange will give protection to crops in about four years from the seed.

### STONE.

We have the best of building stone on the town site in great abundance. The cost of quarrying and hauling is about three dollars a cord. Lime and sand can be had at cheap rates, and in any quantities.

### WATER.

In this respect, we think, Prairie City has the advantage over many other towns in the country. While water, as a rule, is abundant, and of a good quality in the Territory, still it is of a better quality and more easily obtained in some localities than others. We think every citizen can have good water in his yard as an expense of from twenty to fifty dollars. This, it will be acknowledged, is a desideratum of greater value than almost any thing else. It must be a great draw-back to a town, where all the water is brought from a spring, or hauled from the river, or obtained by digging from fifty to eighty feet to obtain it.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.—We can truthfully say that in no part of Kansas Territory are the people so blessed with educational privileges as the people of this section. On "Liberty Hill," within the city site, is now being erected a Seminary, which is designed for four teachers.

When completed it will be two stories in height, surmounted with an ornamental cupola. The Methodist E. Church have located and design soon to commence erecting a University within one-half mile of here, which, when completed, will be second to none west of the Mississippi river. With these facts in consideration, people in the States can have no grounds for hesitating to remove here for fear of debarring their children from educational privileges.

### PRAIRIE CITY.

Is fairly under way, with more improvements and better prospects than any other town on this great middle thoroughfare. Such is our position, that we defy successful competition. Our main street already has a business appearance, and several buildings are now in process of erection. No place in the Territory will make greater returns to the capitalists for money invested than will Prairie City.

### TO MECHANICS.

No class is needed here more than mechanics. The most liberal inducements are offered them by the Association. One, two, and three lots are donated to them—according to the occupation pursued and the amount invested in improvements. Mechanical occupations of every description can be followed here with great safety, affording harvests of profits to the engagers. Families emigrating from the States generally leave their household goods behind to avoid paying the exorbitant freightage up the Missouri, and consequently they rely upon the Territory for a re-fitout. Thus it will be seen that the demand for everything indispensable for housekeeping must necessarily be great.

People desirous of obtaining information about Prairie City will have all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily answered by addressing either in person or by mail the Secretary of the Prairie City Association.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE, Pres't.  
Capt. H. J. CANNIFF, Sec'y.

### Sowers ain't Dead!

IF HE HASN'T DONE MUCH LATELY.

The Saw-Mills are now running, and Lumber is plenty.

HO! ye who are in want of Houses, listen unto me while I tale unfold: I have it to say that I have lately engaged in my employ some of the best Carpenters the country affords; and as building material is now plenty, I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line of business in the best style of workmanship and with the utmost dispatch. Gentlemen, please examine my work, and see for yourselves. I say that for durability and neatness, my work will compare favorably with that of anybody else's, and as for CHEAPNESS, I DEFF any one to underbid me.

My terms are strictly cash.

WM. SOWERS.

Prairie City, July 20th, 1857.



"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter.

Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., and \$1. Boxes

"Costar's" Bed Bug Exterminator

Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1. Bottles.

"Costar's" Electric Pow'r, for ants,

Insects, &c. Put up in 25c. and 50c. Box's.

Principle Depot, No. 388 Broadway, New York, and sold by DRUGGISTS and

DEALERS everywhere in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America.

Full particulars by Mail. 1 m.

DOWDALL, MARKHAM & CO.,

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,

Engine and Machine Shop,

CORNER OF SECOND AND MORGAN

STREETS, ST. LOUIS MO.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, single and double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Lard Keelers, Lard Screws and Cylinders, Wool Carding Machines, Building Coatings, Young's Improved Patent Smut Mills, &c.

Agents for the sale of James Smith & Co.'s Superior Machine Cards. 6 ly

AUCTION! AUCTION!

H. A. COOK,

AUCTIONEER & SALESMAN,

Prairie City, Kansas.

Offices in "Freemen's Champion" Block

and at his residence, 3 miles west of

Prairie City. 9 ly

Take Notice.

GEORGE WOLFE would announce to the Citizens of Prairie City and vicinity that he has a number of excellent workmen under his employ, and is prepared to execute all orders in the carpentering line with dispatch. He is an experienced carpenter, and the people would do well to employ him. He is a bona fide citizen, and will attend promptly to his business, thus rendering entire satisfaction to his employers. 6-ly

LANE & ELIAS,

LAND AGENTS.

Prairie City, Kansas Territory.

Will promptly attend to buying and selling claims, investing in town property, loaning money, paying taxes, &c.

F. H. LANE, Huntington, Pa.

GIDEON ELIAS, Prairie City, K. T. 1y

GIDEON ELIAS,

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR

Prairie City, Kansas,

Has permanently located at Prairie City,

and is prepared to make town plans,

survey towns, and do everything in the line of his profession.

O. WILMARTH,

BOOK SELLER & STATIONER.

30 Mass. street, Lawrence, K. T.

S. S. PROUTY,

REGISTER OF DEEDS,

Prairie City, Kansas.

Office in "Freemen's Champion" Block

J. W. PENoyer & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4, Delaware City, Kansas.

## LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from Hon. M. J. Parrott.

### KANZAS

Will be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution!!!

AND

The Union is Dissolved!

BETWEEN

WINTON & WILLETT,

OF THE

PRAIRIE CITY CHEAP CASH STORE!

Corner Mount Pleasant and Lane sts.

PRAIRIE CITY, K. T.

NOTWITHSTANDING this exciting state of things, the people need not at all feel alarmed, for we have a Constitution of our own, which is as deeply engraven, and which is cherished with as sincere devotion, in the recesses of our hearts, as are the holy remembrances of the old Revolutionary Patriots of '76! Yes! God bless "The Old Banner"—"The Blood Stained Standard"—"The O'RA Constitution!" Let the tyrannical Democratic Congress dare to thrust upon our necks the puffy bastard conceived of the Devil and born of Missouri pukes and "chivalric sons of the sunny south!" We will all rally around our heaven-blessed banner and keep its folds free from waving o'er Slavery's polluting soil, 'till should it cause the crushing into a thousand fragments the Gibraltar ramparts of our "glorious Union!" As to the "union" being dissolved between Winton and Willett, that don't matter much, as

JOHN R. WINTON

Is a complete Union of himself! He has lately fitted up and removed into a splendid

NEW STONE STORE,

Which he has fitted up at a great expense, and is now constantly receiving

New Goods! New Goods!

Which he will sell on cheap terms, and

keep constantly on hand as good

an assortment of goods, and

probably better than is

kept in any trading

house in this

part of

the Territory.

His stock consists of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hard-

ware, Queensware, Tin-

ware, Woodware, Hats, Boots

and Shoes—and in fact he can

please the fastidious, having on hand

FINE DRY GOODS,

such as

Challie Delains,

Berge Delains,

Debeiges,

Lawns,

Merinos,

Alpacas,

Ginghams,

Prints,